

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1826.

[No. 105.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

### SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$12,000	is	\$12,000	
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	1,340	-	1,340
6	-	1,000	-	6,000
12	-	500	-	6,000
156	-	50	-	7,800
780	-	10	-	7,800
7,800	-	5	-	39,000

8,760 Prizes. 24,360 Tickets. 97,440

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$6,000

The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000

The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000

The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500

The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 Quarters, \$1 25

Halves, 2 50

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experience has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

### Agricultural Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month. It being the anniversary meeting, it is expected the members will be punctual in their attendance at an early hour.

Oct. 4th 1826.—S. H. L.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

## LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

### Scheme.

1	Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is	\$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,000
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830

9,000 Prizes, 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430

14,886 Blanks

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

### STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200

Second day, - - - - - 500

Third day, - - - - - 500

Fourth day, - - - - - 500

Fifth day, - - - - - 500

Sixth day, - - - - - 500

Seventh day, - - - - - 500

Eighth day, - - - - - 500

Ninth day, - - - - - 1,000

Tenth day, - - - - - 1,000

Eleventh day, - - - - - 1,000

Twelfth day, - - - - - 1,000

Thirteenth day, - - - - - 1,000

Fourteenth day, - - - - - 1,000

Fifteenth day, - - - - - 1,500

Sixteenth day, - - - - - 5,000

Seventeenth day, - - - - - 10,000

Eighteenth day, - - - - - 20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are

for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by

mail, will be promptly attended to.

### Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. \*80

### House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a135 ROBERT WATSON.

### Public Sale

Of Windsor Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.

BEING about to close my business in this place, I shall sell, at Public Auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Superior Court in November next, my stock on hand, consisting of 10 dozen Windsor Chairs, 3 Settees, 10 Bedsteads, both high and low posts, and an excellent new big-road Wagon. Persons in want of any of the above articles, will do well to take advantage of the above sale, as after that time my shop will be closed. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with approved security, will be required. For all sums under eight dollars, cash will be demanded. WM. CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Oct. 3, 1826.—506

### Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

## Communication.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

For the Committee of Instruction for this County....No. I.

Mr. BINGHAM: Some time back, I contemplated writing several numbers for your Journal, on those subjects of instruction to our members of the General Assembly, so far as the sentiments of the citizens have been expressed, addressed to the various Committees of Instruction, and to the Grand Jurors who might think proper to deliberate on the same. Heretofore I have been, and now am measurably prevented by indisposition.

Perhaps a few cursory observations may excite enquiry and deliberation on these subjects, and elicit a public investigation in your Journal, and other public prints, previous to the meeting of our legislature.

For the present, passing by the subject of internal improvement, public schools, and the Convention, which all-important subjects have been ably discussed, by far superior talents—on which the citizens have formed correct opinions, & each of which, I trust, will progress to a happy completion.—we will just notice the following minor objects, as meriting the attention of our legislature.

I. To effect a more speedy and less expensive administration of justice, it is contemplated to raise the jurisdiction of a Justice on all notes of hand, and all settled accounts, signed by the debtor, to \$1,000. To effect this with despatch, and security to the citizens, two ways have been suggested:—One, for Constables to give bond and security to as high an amount as the Sheriff—to limit the longest stay of execution to three months—the Constable to be compelled to make a return of every paper placed in his hands every three months—to receive fees as usual, together with 2 per cent. on all debts collected over \$50, and be subject to a limited amendment to the benefit of the creditor, for mal-administration of his office.

The other method is, for one Justice to be commissioned in each militia company, and specially empowered to try all causes over \$50—who shall give bond and security to Court—who shall hold a monthly Court—settle and finally adjust, every three months, all papers issued by him to Constables—receive the monies collected and pay them over to the proper claimant—to be responsible for the collection of all papers placed in his hands for collection, and to receive, as a compensation for his services, 25 cents on a warrant, 50 cents for judgment or Execution, and 2 per cent. for all monies received and paid over; and to be privileged to require an additional bond and security, over and above the bond taken by Court, from such Constable as may uniformly be entrusted with those papers issued by him.

II. A general opinion appears to pervade every section of this state, so far as I have learned, that some legislative regulations are absolutely necessary to secure a just and fair settlement of estates; to protect Orphans from impositions; and finally to close settlements of estates, so that Executors, Administrators and Guardians, or their children, may not unjustly be harassed, years after final settlements have been made with Court, and when, perhaps, not only the principals, but the evidences necessary to establish transactions and legalize vouchers, are all dead.

Some late decisions in our Supreme Court, arising on administration 45 years ago, and subjecting the heirs of the then administrator to an extensive loss, render this an object of no minor importance to the citizens.

It is well known, that in this part of the state there is no time designated by law, nor by our Court, at what time Executors are chargeable with interest on the amount of sales made by them.\* So void of uniformity is the transacting of this business, that the same estate, settled by different Committees of Court, will vary from \$10 to \$30 in the thousand dollars settled, and that, in the usual method pursued, is in favour of the Executor. Perhaps no one estate in this country, where the vouchers are numerous and the settlement protracted, has been done correctly; and estates of the same amount, settled in this county and in an adjoining one, will vary from 2½ to 5 per cent. of allowance made to the Executor on the full amount of the estate.

As to Orphans, it is generally believed they have been shamefully imposed on.—A Guardian, who merely keeps a note of \$1,000 safely in his desk for years, without even the trouble of renewal, expects the Court to allow him, on his annual settlement, from 3 to 5 per cent.;

\* Six months after the credit of the sales expires, would be equitable.

while the poor orphan, to whom this money belongs, is put off with from 1 to 3 per cent. The man who, by toil, labour and exposure scrapes together, in 8 or 10 years, his \$1,000, can get only 6 per cent. interest, while the Guardian, for merely taking a note with good security, receives 4 or 5 per cent. I have known even 10 per cent. allowed. I have also known a Guardian demand and receive 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the slaves and lands of his ward, over and above the usual 5 per cent. for all funds in his hands.

To obviate these difficulties and prevent these impositions, it is proposed, that each large county, such as this, be divided by some known designated boundary: in this, say—by the public road leading from Salisbury to Mason's ferry—let the people, the Court, or the Legislature, appoint a suitable person in each section, under high bond and security, to attend to all estate and orphan business;—each of these men to hold a court on the first Monday in every month, in the Court-House, and a weekly court at home, on a day by them permanently designated.

Their duty at the Court-House is to receive probate of wills, if they be not contested; if contested, to take the case up to the next Court—grant Letters of Administration—appoint Guardians, and issue their writs to the Sheriff, against Executors, Administrators or Guardians, to compel settlements, &c. &c. Their duties, at their court at home, are to receive and enter in full all returns of estates—sales of property—make particular settlements with Executors and Guardians, and receive all moneys and other property in their hands, and pay it over to the proper heirs, taking special and separate receipts from legatees, &c.—Every transaction, relative to each estate, to be kept separate, and fairly and fully entered in a bound book, kept expressly for that purpose; which book shall be exhibited, when desired, to every person interested:—for which he is to receive the same fees as the Clerk is now entitled to, and also from 1 to 2½ per cent. on the gross estate, according to the amount:—limiting all claim or recovery against Executors or Guardians, unless legally exhibited within two years, after the heir or claimant attains the age of 21 years. If this, or some equitable arrangement cannot be enacted into a general law, I am decidedly of opinion that some such law should be requested for this County.

This regulation, as to estates, has stood the test of experience, and met the approbation of the citizens of Maryland, and probably other States, these 60 years; and you may now see on the books, every item and its value of sale or appraisement, together with the particular distribution among the legatees, and their individual and final receipts, of every estate that has been settled in that length of time.

A Citizen of Mecklenburg.

Oct. 15, 1826.

## DESULTORY.

The Parti-Colored Shield.—We are glad again to meet with the old story which follows, and insert it with pleasure. In times of excitement like the present, when it is fair to presume that persons travelling in different directions are equally anxious to ascertain truth, how necessary is it that they should examine both sides of a question, before they wrangle about what may be easily established in many cases, if they really wish to know the facts, and are willing to submit to them!

In the days of knight-errantry and paganism, one of the old British princes set up a statue to the goddess of victory, in a point where four roads met together. In her right hand she held a spear, and rested her left upon a shield: the outside of this shield was of gold and the inside of silver; on the former was inscribed in the old British language, *to the goddess ever favorable*; and on the other, *for four victories obtained successively over the Picts and other inhabitants of the northern island*.

It happened one day that two knights completely armed, the one in black the other in white, arrived from opposite parts of the country to this statue, just about the same time; and as neither of them had seen it before, they stopped to read the inscription, and observe the excellence of the workmanship. After contemplating on it for some time, "this golden shield," says the black knight. "Golden shield!" cried the white knight (who was strictly observ-

ing the opposite side) "why, if I have my eyes, it is silver." "I know nothing of your eyes," replied the black knight, "but if ever I saw a golden shield in my life, this is one."

"Yes," returned the white knight, smiling, "it is very probable, indeed, that they should expose a shield of gold in so public a place as this; for my part, I wonder even a silver one is not too strong a temptation for the devotion of some people that pass this way; and it appears by the date that this has been here above three years." The black knight could not bear the smile with which this was delivered, & grew so warm in the dispute, that it soon ended in a challenge; they both therefore turned their horses, and rode back so far as to have sufficient space for their career, then placed their spears in their rests, and flew at each other with the greatest fury and impetuosity. Their shock was so rude, and the blow on each side so effectual, that they both fell to the ground, much wounded and bruised, and lay there some time as in a trance.

A good druid, who was travelling that way, found them in this condition. The druids were the physicians of those times as well as the priests. He had a sovereign balsam about him, he had composed himself, for he was very skilful in all the plants that grew in the field or in the forest; he staunched their blood, applied his balsam to their wounds and brought them as it were from death to life again. As soon as they were sufficiently recovered, he began to enquire into the occasion of their quarrel: "Why this man," cried the black knight, "will have it, that that shield yonder is silver." "And he will have it," replied the white knight, "that it is gold," and then told him all the particulars of the affair. "Ah!" said the druid, with a sigh, "you are both of you my brethren in the right, and both of you in the wrong; had either of you given himself time to look upon the opposite side of the shield, as well as that which first presented itself to his view, all this passion and bloodshed might have been avoided; however, there is a very good lesson to be learned from evils that have befallen you on this occasion. Permit me, therefore, to entreat you by all our gods, and by this goddess of victory in particular, never to enter into any dispute for the future, till you have fairly considered both sides of the question."—Niles' Reg.

An Extraordinary Female.—Margaret Carruthers has been employed annually by Richard Brecks, Esq. and his ancestors, at Warcep, in Westmoreland, as a reaper, from the year of the Rebellion, 1745, until the present season of 1826, without one single intermission; and such has been her athletic powers, that she would exceed in reaping (nearly the whole of the period) the performance of any male laborer in the country. She is now bordering on 90 years of age, yet blessed with all her intellectual as well as physical powers; and is to be seen regularly every week, travelling on foot backwards and forwards, to Appleby market, a distance of ten miles, for the purpose of vending a quantity of wicker baskets and chairs, (which she straps to her back,) the product of her industry during the past week. A gentleman, now in London, who has known her from his infancy, saw her very lately immersed to the waist in a small stream leading into the river Eden, enjoying the sport of fishing for trout, and actually partook of a part of the fish the old lady decoyed into her net. London paper.

In the Madrid Gazette of the 5th of August, there appears a translation of a severe French article respecting the proceedings of our Congress during the last Session, in which the following sentence occurs:

"Violent language, gestures, personalities, threats; a total disregard of all good breeding and ordinary courtesy, have changed the aspect of which the Congress of the United States formerly wore."

This is a most mortifying commentary on the course pursued, and permitted, during the last Session of Congress. That which excited indignation among men of patriotism and intelligence at home, produced astonishment abroad: no considerable portion of dignity of character has departed from us; we have descended some steps in the eyes of all nations: "changed" indeed is the "gall" of the American Senate streams susceptible of mild correction.



ceeding; we have now seen dignity prostrated by party violence, mild courtesy changed into personal denunciation, and philosophic deliberation banished: this exalted branch of the Legislature, for the first time, is now accused of violence and "disregard of good breeding and ordinary courtesy," and of having changed the aspect which it formerly wore. Discussions as to abstract powers, or individual constructions of powers, can never put down the charge which is thus made against us in the face of the world. Whether Patrick Henry or Onslow be correct, the impression is made, and must be erased by other means than quibbling, as to the construction of words and sentences. We have fallen into a course of intemperance, and we can only redeem ourselves by returning to the habits from which we have been seduced. It is better that the last Session should stand an anomaly in our annals, than that by persisting in such a course, we should forever forfeit our claims to self respect and the admiration of nations, which are the spectators of our career.

Nat. Journal.

From the Richmond Whig.  
TO WM. B. GILES.

Now that you have again presented yourself to the people as a candidate for offices in their gift, each one of them has a right to examine into your conduct, and freely to express his opinions on its merits. In the exercise of this right, I beg leave of asking you a few questions.

What has become of your promised disclosure of the circumstances under which J. Q. Adams became one of the Republican party? Is it true that you wrote to the late Mr. Jefferson for his testimony in confirmation of your assertions on that subject? Is it true that Mr. Jefferson replied to your letter, and authorized you to publish his reply? Is it true that you have not published his reply, because it evinced in Mr. Jefferson a loss of mental faculties amounting almost to dotage? Is it true that you alleged this as the reason for not publishing the letter? Did you show this letter, or these letters, only to a gentleman distinguished no less for his abilities and integrity than for his animosity to Mr. Jefferson?

Depend on it, the people of this country will not believe that Mr. Jefferson had lost his mental faculties six months previous to his death—and if he had, his fame was too well established to be impaired by one solitary instance of defect of memory. You ought, therefore, to publish his letter, and to come out with your promised disclosure. Let the people judge. They will feel as much tenderness for Mr. J. as you can.

Sayings and doings of Jeremy Diddle.—The Richmond Enquirer "announces that a letter has been received from a gentleman in London, (dated the 4th Aug.) stating that Mr. John Randolph dined with him; and declared, in the course of conversation, that the U. States was the only country for a man to live in."

The "gentleman," no doubt, had abundant cause for exultation, at Mr. Randolph's dining with him, and it was a fact sufficiently momentous to require a letter to be written across the Atlantic. We hope, however, this is not the first time Mr. R. has dined, since his arrival in London; though the present is the first announcement of such an important event. It is presumed, that there was no "great man" present, when Mr. R. said "the U. States was the only country for a man to live in," and that he has not "British blood in his veins" when Lord Liverpool is absent. This senseless sentence is of a piece with the hundred other ridiculous sayings of the Virginia Senator at Liverpool, &c. Since writing the above we have come across a paragraph, by which it appears that Mr. R. dined twice in London.

Balt. Patriot.

New-York politics present a tangled skein, which no one at a distance, can unravel. The Herkimer convention, composed of the party for Regular nominations—*alias* the Republican party—*alias* the Bucktails—*alias* the Anti-Clintonians—*alias* the party, who in 1824, made so protracted and desperate a struggle for Crawford—has met, and nominated for Governor, Wm. B. Rochester, Secretary to the *Syn Synne*, Panama Mission—a political friend of Mr. Clay, and decided supporter of the present Administration. Yet as far we can judge from the tone of the newspapers, Clinton seems to be generally supported by the administration men—while Noah and the Albany Argus, are yielding their support to Rochester. While we are perplexed at these contradictory and irreconcilable facts, one thing appears sufficiently clear—namely, that Van Buren is hard run for his next Senatorial election, and that his intrigues have thickened the plot, in order that his re-election may be secured amidst the confusion of party politics. What the game is, time only will show.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Niles, of the *Weekly Register*, says he lost a subscriber because he induced the speech of Mr. Wright, and expects to lose another because he printed in the

## Foreign.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ships *Spartan*, *Edward*, *Bonafée*, and *Talma*, from Havre, the editors of the *New-York Commercial Advertiser* has Paris papers to the 9th of September, and by the ship *Cortes*, from London, papers of the 8th, and a London Price Current of the afternoon of the 5th of September.

The editors have received a statement of the financial affairs of the Greek Committee in London, made to a meeting of the holders of Greek bonds, at the City of London Tavern on the 4th of September. They perceive among the items of expenditure, that there have been remitted to the United States, for the building of the two frigates about which there has been so much difficulty in N. York, the sum of £155,000—equal to \$768,888; and that the sum of £12,000 has been allowed to Gen. Lallemand, for one year's services—equal to \$53,496—or more than twice the salary of the President of the United States! There is an item of £64,000 charged by Mr. Ricardo, for commissions. When this was read, it produced a shower of hisses. How would they have hissed, if they had heard that the patriots of New York had charged \$25,000 each, for the rent of the lots on which the frigates were built—thus realizing for one year's rent, \$40,000 more than the fee of the lots was worth!

It will be seen by the order in Council published below, that oats and oatmeal, rye, peas, and beans, shall be admitted on a bond for payment of duties not exceeding—oats, 2s. per quarter; oatmeal 2s. 2d. the boll; and rye, peas and beans, 3s. 6d. per quarter—admitted in England for home consumption, until 40 days after the meeting of Parliament. The admission extends to the 24th of December, a period of sixteen weeks and two days, subject to the pleasure of parliament, which is to meet on the 14th of November, then to sit for the despatch of business.

Lord Gifford, Master of the Rolls, and a Peer of the Realm, is dead. He was supposed to be the probable successor of Lord Chancellor Eldon.

It is stated as a singular fact, that with all the King's fondness for building palaces, he has hardly had a house fit to receive him since his accession to the throne.

A vessel from Cagliari, which arrived at Geneva, reports that Lord Cochrane, on board of a large steam boat, had been waiting there 6 weeks for some ships to join him.

The Bristol Mercury says there is not the least sign of an improvement in the woollen trade. Goods are selling at prices truly distressing.

Lord Rodon has caused forty ejectments to be served upon his tenants in consequence of the part they took at the late election, in favor of the popular candidate.

The skull of Pope has been dug up in Twickenham Church, and casts from it are selling in London.

The Evangelical Magazine contains an advertisement, to those who may wish to adopt a son or a daughter, or both, of two fine children, of about 10 years, whom the parents, in consequence of misfortunes, will assign over to the applicants, as their own offspring!

An officer under the Irish Fishery Board, stationed in the county of Kerry, who held a confidential situation, and till very lately a high character, has been discovered to have been committing frauds and forgeries to a considerable extent in his office.

Mr. Gallatin, our Minister at London, transacted business with Mr. Canning on the 31st of August.

Accounts from Sierra Leone, are to the 25th of June. There is not much news, either public or private, in the papers. Some fears are expressed lest the lamented death of the late Governor should lead to attempts, on the part of the Native Chiefs, to renew the detestable traffic, to the extinction of which his efforts were so steadily and so successfully directed. It is, at the same time, stated, that many of those Chiefs, even those most notorious for their encouragement of the Slave Trade, seem now heartily disposed to co-operate in putting an end to it, and have made offers of conceding such parts of their territories, as may be necessary for the formation of settlements for that purpose.

The Sierra Leone Gazette of June 10, has the following paragraph respecting the Slave Trade: "We have this week the painful reflection of announcing the arrival of another slave vessel, the Portuguese schooner *La Fortune*, taken by his Majesty's ship *Brazen*, of Prince's Island, having on board at the time 245 of the unfortunate natives of this continent, 45 of whom died on their passage hither, leaving 200 wretched survivors, afflicted with those diseases generally prevailing on board those floating receptacles of misery. The extent audacity with which this inhuman traffic is now carried on is, indeed, but too painfully brought to our notice by the number of its victims that in the last few weeks have been captured by the squadron, and sent here for adjudication. In the last cruise of the *Maid-*

stone, she fell in with a French frigate built ship, which had on board 700 victims, 300 of whom, in consequence of their crowded state, had afterwards been transferred to another vessel. And when Captain Videll, of his Majesty's surveying ship *Barracouta*, was in the river Bonny, a few weeks ago, no less than TEN slave vessels were lying at King Papel's, as he is called, seven of which were under the white flag, furnished with French papers, and navigated by Frenchmen—the other three were Spanish."

According to the report of the best informed brokers, the situation of business, as regards London, and with the exception of very few articles, has very materially improved within the last six weeks. That improvement may be stated on most of the principal articles of colonial produce, at about 15 or 16 per cent.; in some cases perhaps more. The article in which has been almost the last in receiving the new impulse given to commercial operations, is cotton.

The Directors of the Bank of Scotland have announced their intention of reducing the rate of interest to three per cent. from the first of October, unless on money lying for six months or longer.

Another disinterested Patriot.—It is said that Mr. Bowering has realized £10,000 by his devotion to the Greek cause!

The report gains ground of a charge in the Viceroyalty of Ireland. It is said, likewise, that the friends and opponents of the Catholic question in the Cabinet are in imminent danger of coming to a rupture.

It is conjectured that the effect of the lately issued Order of Council, for the admission of grain, will be, that England will become a customer to the foreigner to the extent of four millions. It is not, however, to be imagined that this will wholly leave the country, in the shape of specie—a considerable portion of it will no doubt be required in manufactures.

ROTTERDAM, SEPT. 5.—The news of the partial opening of the British ports for Corn, has caused a general advance here, and no article has started more than Wheat, although that species of grain is not at present admissible. The rise was 5s. per quarter, and prime Wheats would now cost on board ship here 37 to 41s per quarter. The freight is 4s in English vessels. High prices in England, will be likely to draw more from here than can be spared. Our potatoe crop is likely to be very defective.

## Domestic.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The *Greek Fund*.—In the introduction to the foreign news, published on Saturday, copied from the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, it was stated, that General Lallemand had received £12000 (\$53,496 dollars) for a year's service in attending to the building of the Greek ships in New-York. The *Commercial* of Saturday corrects the statement on the authority of the British Traveller of Sept. 8, which says, "Gen. Lallemand was neither recommended nor appointed by the Greek Committee. Permit me to add, by the way, that the sum which the Greek Government had been charged, according to Mr. Spangolaiki's accounts, is 1,200*l*. not 12,000*l*." This correction places the matter in quite a different light, as the gallant General, instead of 53,000 dollars per annum, received only 5328 dollars—which is not an extravagant compensation.

General Lallemand has published the following note in reference to the above statement in the *New-York papers*:

It having been published in several of the journals of this city, that a sum of £12,000 has been allowed to Gen. Lallemand by the Greek Committee, General Lallemand takes this opportunity to declare that the said statement is false.

General Lallemand will not answer the personal reflections and injurious remarks which, in some journals, have accompanied the statement. He owes it to the delicacy of his situation, and to his character, to wait for the publications on the subject of the Greek ships, which have been promised to the American republic. He will then make such remarks as may be requisite; and the truth, which the different documents shall disclose, will be a full answer to all calumnies.

CHS. LALLEMAND.

New-York, 13th October, 1826.

Messrs. Bergh & Co. the builders of one of the Greek ships, in a note published in the *New-York papers*, contradict the statement, that 50,000 dollars had been charged for rent of the two lots on which the ships were built, to which the *Commercial* makes the following reply:—

"Notwithstanding the above denial, we now state the fact, unequivocally, after investigating the subject this morning, THAT THE SUM OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ANNUM WAS CHARGED FOR THE USE OF THE YARDS IN WHICH THE SHIPS WERE BUILT, TOGETHER WITH THE PERSONAL ATTENDANCE OF ONE MAN IN EACH. That there was an overseer in each yard, was a fact of which we had no knowledge before; but we wish Messrs. Bergh & Co. all the benefit they can derive from the omission. Perhaps we are wrong, and the rent was charged at only 5000 dollars a year, and the moderate sum of 40,000 dollars a year for the attendance of two ship carpenters."

Melancholy Occurrence.—The sloop *Mariett*, Capt. N. P. Sayre, from Sag Harbor, bound to this port, was upset on

Saturday night, and six persons were unfortunately drowned. The sloop was struck with a squall about 12 o'clock, when near Faulkner's Island, and as she capsized, part of the cargo, consisting of salt and stone, shifted forward, and the vessel went down bow foremost, and sunk to within two or three feet of the stern. The persons lost were Mrs. Hedges, (widow of the late Mr. Jesse H.) of Sag Harbor, and her son, aged about 14, Mr. Wm. Lumley, of Bridgehampton, Mr. Edwards, son of Ithuel Edwards, of Easthampton, Captain Sayre, and his steward, a boy. Two of the men belonging to the sloop held on the wreck till next morning, when they were fallen in with and taken off by the sloop *Imperial*, Captain Brown, which left Sag Harbor in company, and arrived here on Sunday evening. These men state, that Capt. Sayre attempted to save himself on the boat which drifted away from the vessel bottom up. Mr. Lumley jumped overboard, and perished in attempting to swim to the boat. The other persons were drowned in the cabin. The passengers, as well as Capt. Sayre, were all respectable people, who have left many relatives to lament their fate.

It seems providential that a number of persons, who had intended to take passage in the *Mariett*, changed their minds as the vessel was about to sail, and transferred themselves to the *Imperial*.

N. Y. M. Ad.

We learn that Isaac B. Desha has been bailed out of prison and taken to his father's residence in Mason county. This course was determined on, we suppose, from his heretofore evincing no disposition to escape, and his weak and helpless condition arising from his wound. The state will be saved the expense of maintaining and guarding him longer, but it is evidently a stretch of Constitutional power to bail him. The Constitution says—"That prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, except for capital offences when the proof is evident and presumption great." Art. 10, Sec. 16. Kentucky Gazette.

NASHVILLE (TEN.) SEPT. 23.

New Crop.—The cotton of this year's growth, is uncommonly fine, both in reference to the length of its staple, and the quantity produced to the acre. And if the season be but favorable to its *expoculation*—if we may be allowed to coin a word—there will be, it is thought, a greater quantity in market this year than any preceding one has yielded. A few days since we saw some fine specimens of the new crop, at the warehouse of Stewart and Charter. The cotton appeared to be white and cleanly picked, and the staple uncommonly long.

The late rains have rendered our river navigable for Keel Boats.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 21st ult. gives a report, which prevailed there, that the Pawnee Indians had attacked and murdered a party of men on their return from Santa Fe, supposed to be part of the United States expedition for surveying the road to that place. The report was brought from two different nations of Indians, the Osages and Kansas. The Pawnees are a very extensive nation of Indians, consisting of three tribes, the Pawnee Republics, and Pawnees. They inhabit an immense tract of country, extending from the mouth of the Platte to the Rocky Mountains.

Extraordinary!—A Heifer was exhibited at the late Fair, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Yale Clarke, only two years old last March, which had a calf when 14 months old, and when presented last week was accompanied by a pair of twin calves, one week old. It is worthy of remark, also, that the first calf was killed when 7 months old, and weighed 362 pounds.

Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun.

Mr. Benj. Miller, of Gerry, in this county, aged about 80 years, was tried before the justice's court last Thursday, on a charge of whipping his wife, found guilty, and sentenced to 30 days confinement in the county jail.

Chataque Censor.

The United States' ship *Lexington*, Captain Shubrick, sailed from New York, for Trinidad, on the 15th instant. The object of her passage is to bring home the remains of Commodore Perry, which were interred at Port Spain.

THE GREEK CAUSE.—The following is published in the Philadelphia papers as an advertisement.

AMERICANS! ATTENTION!

Young gentlemen, friendly to the Greek Cause, who are desirous of rendering assistance by embarking for that country, and devoting their services to that oppressed people in their present STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY! are requested to meet, on Thursday evening next, at Mr. Holt's (Citizen's) Hotel, Chesnut street, at 7 o'clock, where many friends to the cause have already pledged themselves to appear.

Wines and Grapes.—The editor of the Democratic Press says, white wine is made at Col. Carr's Vineyard, two miles from Philadelphia, and when two years

old, sells for \$6 a dozen. Col. C. has this year made from less than half an acre of dry, gravelly land, two hundred and sixty gallons of wine, and from the same land he has sold 1200 pounds of Grapes, from 25 to 6 cents a pound, averaging 12 1-2 cents. The grapes from which the wine is made, are the native black Alexandria Grape, called the Tuskar grape, Schuykill, Muscadell, Schuykill, Constantia, &c. The Commercial states that Mr. Wm. Shaw, of this city, has this year cultivated 68 varieties of grape vines; and in addition to the bountiful supplies which he has generously furnished his friends, he has sold 3000 lbs. of grapes to a single person the present season, of so rich a vintage as to bring 2s. 9d. per lb.

N. Y. paper.

The Grand Jury of our late Superior Court, when they finished the business before them, made a Report complaining of the increase of rogues and vagrants, and recommending to our Representatives in the next General Assembly to endeavour to obtain an Act to authorise such County Courts as think proper, to lay a tax in their several counties, for raising a sufficient sum of money to erect suitable Houses of Correction, in which may be placed Treadmills, or some other mode adopted for employing idle, roguish and dissolute persons, who may be committed for temporary punishment, and so to amend our present laws, as to provide for punishment by hard labour in such cases.

Rail. Reg.

A SKETCH.—We witnessed a spectacle last week, which we cannot refrain presenting to our readers. It may be the means of exciting reflection, if not effort. There came along the street a lean, dirty, haggard horse, with scarce substance enough to make a shadow. He was fastened by twine and rags and leather, to an old horsecart, that looked as if it was blown together by the wind. In the cart was a man, apparently about 50 years old, ragged, lame and blind, attended by his son, about 14. The son alighted, took a stone quart jug from the cart, and assisted his father to get out. The father took the son's arm, and thus they passed from store to store, inquiring for *Rum!* On the sightless eyeballs of this premature old man—on his trembling limbs—on his tattered garments—on his cart and horse and harness—and worst of all, on the boy—the son that led him—was written *Rum!* He was made blind by intemperance.

Hamden Journal.

Quincy Rail Roads.—This Rail Road, the first we believe in this country, was opened on Saturday, in the presence of a number of gentlemen who take an interest in the experiment. A quantity of stone weighing sixteen tons, taken from the ledge belonging to the Bunker Hill Association, and loaded on three wagons, which together weigh five tons, making a load of twenty-one tons, was moved with ease, by a single horse, from the quarry to the landing above Neponset bridge, a distance of more than three miles. The road declines gradually, the whole way, from the quarry to the landing, but so slightly that the horse conveyed back the empty wagons, making a load of five tons. After the starting of the load, which required some exertion, the horse moved with ease in a fast walk. It may therefore be easily conceived how greatly transportation of heavy loads is facilitated by means of this road. A large quantity of beautiful stone, already prepared for the Bunker Hill Monument, will now be rapidly and cheaply transported to the wharf at the termination of the rail road, whence it will be transported by lighters to Charlestown.

This road is constructed in the most substantial manner. It rests on a foundation of stone laid so deep in the ground as to be beyond the reach of the frost, and to secure the rails on which the carriage runs effectually against any change of their relative position, they are laid upon stone of eight feet in length, placed transversely along the whole extent of the road, at distances of six or eight feet from each other. The space between these stones is filled with smaller stones or earth, and over the whole, between the rails, a gravel path is made. The rails are formed of pine timber, on the top of which is placed a bar of iron.—The carriages run upon the iron bars, and are kept in place by a projection on the inner edge of the tire of the wheels. The wheels are of a size considerably larger than a common cart wheel.

We learn from a gentleman who has visited the principal rail roads in England, that in point of solidity and skill in construction, this is not exceeded by any one there.—Boston Daily Adv.

Gen. Miller, whose distinguished services under the immortal Bolivar, have so much contributed to liberate South America from the thralldom of Spain, has arrived at his native village, in Connecticut. He was second in command to Bolivar at the battle of Ayacucho, and his prompt, decisive charge at the head of the cavalry of the Patriots, decided the day in favour of liberty. The General has brought home many curiosities from the clime he assisted to free—and, among the rest, some cavalry standards of old Spain, which were taken in the sanguinary struggles in which he took part.



# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1826.

**New-Jersey.**—The recent elections in this state for members of Congress and of the State Legislature, have terminated in the complete triumph of the friends of the Administration. The strength of parties was fairly put to the test—there was no compromise—each party went for the whole; all doubt is therefore removed as to the sentiments of a large majority of the people of New-Jersey. This state will support the Administration; and her representation in the next Congress will be unanimous in its favor. What will the opposition say to this unequivocal expression of the "voice of the people?" It will not, we suspect, come like music upon their ears.

**Maryland.**—The Congressional and State Elections in this state, have likewise terminated in favor of the Administration.

The North-Carolina Journal, speaking of the elections in Delaware, says:—"The Federalists have a majority of four in the Legislature; and as in the next session of that body, two Senators of the United States are to be chosen, we may fairly presume, [mark that!] that the Senators chosen will be anti-administration men." The editor of the Journal is a federalist and an anti-administration man; "we may fairly presume," therefore, he knows something of the sentiments of his party. Yet we are continually told that Mr. Adams is the candidate of the federal party, while those who wish to displace him are the real republicans, who alone can save the country. The truth is, Mr. Adams is as good a republican as any of his revilers, and a better one than most of them; but he is the slave of no party. He is the President of the country, rather than of a party; and seeks the welfare of the whole confederacy, by an entire devotion to the interests of the various members which compose it.

French papers received in this country, contain the particulars of the burning of a Jew in Spain, by the brotherhood of the Holy Inquisition. The unfortunate victim was clad in a smock frock, on which were painted various devils; and on his head he wore a paste-board cap, decorated with flames of fire. He was escorted by two Dominican friars; and these unfeeling wretches complimented him on the occasion of his being about to be burned for the salvation of his soul; and to cap the climax of their hypocrisy and cruelty, they embraced him! The poor Israelite was then dragged and tied down, the torch was applied, and his torturers surrounded the pile singing hymns to drown his cries! Such are the fruits of the interference of the Holy Alliance to put down liberal institutions in Spain, and to maintain the divine right of Ferdinand to tyrannize over that wretched and bigoted country.

FOR THE CATAWHA JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: The conduct of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and his co-workers in the Senate of the United States, must be humbling to the pride of every enlightened and patriotic American citizen. The high station of Senator (or Conscript Father,) was never before so much abused, or permitted to sink into as low a state of degradation as that occupied by Mr. Randolph. I cannot believe that the enlightened Legislature of Virginia will again elect a maniac to represent that state in one of the most august legislative bodies in the world. If there are some able statesmen in Virginia opposed to the present administration, I have too good an opinion of their State pride, to believe that they will hereafter give their suffrages to any man who will degrade them at home and abroad. The Commonwealth of Virginia has always held an elevated station in our confederacy of Republics—we all acknowledge that she has produced many great men, some of whom are an ornament to human nature; but to rank John Randolph, at this time, with her great men, would be to libel her character. He has fallen from that commanding eminence which he once held in the old Federal party, and there is no prospect of his

ever regaining the same standing. There is no violence of party feelings that could induce intelligent men to support an individual who would forever retard their movements.

To sum up the whole as briefly as possible, candor compels me to say, that the true condition of Senator Randolph is that of misfortune rather than any thing else. The people of Virginia will no doubt agree with me in this sentiment; and permit him to retire from public business, and spend the remainder of his life in England, the country to which he appears to be so peculiarly attached.

Oct. 20, 1826.

Lucius.

**New-Jersey Election.**—From all we can gather from the papers, it appears certain, that the Administration Congressional ticket has prevailed in New-Jersey by between two and three thousand majority. A letter from Newark received in New-York says,—"I hasten to inform you of the result of the election in this state as far as information has been received. In this county (Essex) the administration ticket has a majority of 1300—Middlesex county, adjoining this, 900 majority for the administration—[Middlesex, at the last Presidential election, gave a majority of thirty for Jackson.] Somerset county, formerly a Jackson county, has given our ticket 500 majority—Bergen, in all probability, will give a small majority for Jackson. There can be no doubt as to the success of the administration cause in this state. We expect at least 3000 majority."

A letter from Trenton states, that "there is two thousand majority for the Administration Ticket for Congress; and that in the State Legislature there will be a majority for the Administration of two in the Senate, and 8 in the Assembly. Thus are the worst fears of the Jacksonians, and the brightest hopes of the friends of the Administration realized. It was the Democratic Counties of New-Jersey, as we learn, that gave majorities for Mr. Adams, while the federal counties gave majorities for Gen. Jackson."

Baltimore Patriot.

From the Trenton True American.

The all-absorbing question of whether the Administration shall be pulled down or supported, has been satisfactorily settled in this State. The Sampson of Opposition has been shorn of his locks, and has become weak as other men. The election for members of Congress has resulted in the complete triumph of the whole of the administration ticket in New-Jersey, by a majority of two or three thousand votes; and in both branches of the Legislature decided majorities in favor of the administration. The returns are not complete from all the counties, but the general result is, beyond all controversy, correct. The opposition leaders talk strongly of renewing the contest, and threaten what they will do two years hence in the election for electors, if the people will only permit them. But after their late unsuccessful effort, it is hardly probable they will experience a speedy resurrection of strength, unless the overwhelming majority now obtained shall lull us into apathy and repose. New-Jersey will hardly now be ranked among the Opposition States.

**Senate in Maryland.**—We have seen it stated in several papers out of the State, "that eleven members of the Maryland Senate out of fifteen are friendly to Gen. Jackson for the Presidency." The same kind of statement has been made in relation to our recent election for members of Congress, which is known in the state to have terminated in the election of a majority decidedly friendly to the Administration. In regard to the State Senate, we will thank any one to name those members who are "friendly to General Jackson for the Presidency." In the mean time we publish the following letter received from a gentleman who was at Annapolis when the election took place.

"WEDNESDAY, 20th SEPT. 1826—I returned from Annapolis late last night, and was present at the election of the new Senate, which, I congratulate you, is composed of eleven members that I am well assured will support the Administration—the other four, are friendly to Jackson, but I do not believe all of them will oppose the administration, right or wrong, or that more than one of them will do it."

"The electoral college was composed of twenty three friends to seventeen opposers of the Administration. The college did not make a selection of Senators with a view to the Presidential election. Whenever this question is brought fairly before the people, they will go with our present enlightened administration, there being no reason why Maryland should array herself in opposition."

Balt. Patriot.

For the 2d Congressional District in Philadelphia, for a member of the 20th Congress, vice Mr. Hemphill resigned, there was a tie between John Sergeant for the Administration, and Henry Horn for Jackson. A new election is the consequence, when, the Democratic Press states, Mr. Sergeant will be elected as cer-

tainly as he is alive. Thirteen hundred votes were given to Mr. Kittera, most of which were administration votes.

We have received information from all the counties touching the late elections—Most of the official returns have been sent into the Executive Department. For the information and satisfaction of our friends and readers, we have the pleasure to state that we entertain no doubt now but what the ensuing Legislature will be composed of a majority of republicans, good and true to the interest of the state. From the best information in our possession, it seems that there will be a decided majority both in the Senate and House of Representatives, who will support the administration of the state, upon the subject of the Old Treaty. We trust and believe that our friends abroad, will now be convinced that the people of Georgia do not apprehend such serious alarm about the course pursued by our Executive, as some have manifested. The survey of the territory ceded by the Old Treaty will doubtless proceed peaceably, and occupation follow in pursuance thereof.

In all probability the late District Law will be brought before the Legislature upon a proposition to repeal it. It is now certain that this system has not answered the expectations of its advocates, for the party that enacted it has failed of success in five out of seven Districts, and we are not sure but they will fail in six. It is even unpopular with some of the most intelligent among that party.

Georgia Journal.

A meeting of the Manufacturers of Woollens has recently been held at Boston. The *Courier* states that the subject which occupied the attention of the meeting was the present depressed condition of the woollen manufactures of the country. "The causes that have operated to produce the extraordinary depression that prevails among this class of manufacturers, were stated and explained by several gentlemen who addressed the meeting; and a proposition to apply to Congress for an increase of duties on foreign woollens was supported, as the only means that afforded a prospect of relief, calculated to place this branch of industry on a sure, permanent foundation. It was voted unanimously, as the sense of the meeting, that the best interests of the community require, and that it would be sound policy in the government to afford, additional protection to the woollen manufactures of the country. It was also voted, that it is expedient to apply to Congress at their next session, for an increase of duties on foreign woollens, or for a reduction of duty upon foreign wool."

**NERVOUS LADIES—Great Discovery.**—A Parisian physician, who has entirely devoted himself to the study of the disorders to which the fair sex are subject, has just published a work, in which he teaches husbands the means of ascertaining whether their wives' nervous attacks are real or feigned! We would advise this indiscreet and officious medical gentleman to take care of himself.—*Noah.*

The Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, with Tow Boats, have arrived since our last, as well as several of the river craft, bringing full loads of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, for Merchants in this town. Country Merchants will not be disappointed, we think, either in the prices or quantity of goods, if they will now pay their customary visits to our town. *Fayetteville Observer.*

We have seen a *Sun Flower* of the common kind that grew in the garden of Mr. Wragg, of Drinker's Beach, that measured near 20 inches in diameter, and near 5 feet in circumference. This, perhaps, is the largest flower in this part of the world. *Wilkesbarre Dem.*

The President of the U. States has appointed commissioners to examine the obstructions to the navigation of Savannah river below the city, and report upon the same preparatory to their removal. The collector has been directed to render them all assistance that the service may require.

## DIED.

Near this place, on the 25th inst. of bilious remittent fever, Mrs. Martha Hays, consort of the late Moses Hays, leaving four children, and a numerous circle of friends and relations, to mourn their irreparable loss. She was aware of her approaching dissolution several days before she died, and frequently mentioned it to her attending physician, with the utmost composure. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years prior to her death, and honorably maintained the character of a christian in the eyes of the world, by doing justice, loving mercy, and walking humbly before God. [Communicated.]

On the 2d instant, at the residence of his father in this county, *Ulysses Stanhope Fox*, son of Dr. Stephen Fox, aged 3 years and 1 month.

On Friday, the 27th inst. Mrs. Margaret Bowden, wife of Mr. John Bowden, in the 36th year of her age.

In Iredell county, on the 11th of Oct. Rev. WILLIAM MOSS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aged about 60.

## Sale of Store Goods, Negroes, Horses, Wagons, &c.

ON Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, the sale of the

### REAL ESTATE

of Col. James Holland, deceased, will take place at White Hall, his former residence, and continue from day to day until all is sold; consisting of

Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, a quantity of Corn, Cotton, 2 Wagons, one Gig, Blacksmiths, Carpenters' and Farming Tools, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place, a quantity of sundry articles of Merchandise,

### A Fract of Land

now occupied by Woodliff Ford, and one handsome Gig Horse, belonging to the late firm of Hoyl & Holland.

Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

ANDREW HOYLE, } *Ex'rs.*

ISAAC HOLLAND, }

Lincoln County, Oct. 24, 1826.—3t'07.

## United States of America, NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT.

BE it remembered, that heretofore, to wit, on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1826, and in the fifty-first year of American Independence, WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER, of said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

ITINERARY: Published by Wm. H. Slaughter.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein named; and also, to an act, entitled an act, supplementary to an act, "entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by the securing of copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching Historical and other prints."

I, WILL H. HAYWOOD, Clerk of the L. S. District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the records of my office. Witness my name and seal of office, at Raleigh, this 15th day of September, 1826.

4t'8 WILL. H. HAYWOOD, *Clk.*

## Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. BOYD & Co. is now dissolved by the death of the latter. Those who stand indebted to said firm, either by note or book account, are now called upon for settlement. The situation of the firm imperiously demands all which is due to it, in order to meet the demands against it. Advertisements of this kind are passing before the eyes of debtors in rapid succession, and many permit them to pass, regardless of the consequences which might result from procrastination, negligence and an entire indifference relative to their debts. It is presumed that those who are in arrears with said firm will have the goodness to suffer themselves to reflect, that they purchased the goods at cash prices; and is it not unreasonable, year in, year out, that the money should not be advanced within the limits of 12 months? If lenient means fail to produce the desired effect, compulsory means must be resorted to, in a short period of time.

N. B. Cotton will be taken in payment, at the Charleston or Cheraw Market, deducting costs.

J. D. BOYD, Surviving Copartner.

Oct. 25, 1826.—3t'7

## WASHINGTON CANAL

### Lottery,

THIRD CLASS.

To be drawn on the 8th November, 1826.

### Scheme.

1 Prize of \$6,000 is	\$6,000
1	2,000
1	1,514
5	1,000
10	400
38	100
52	30
104	10
1,300	4
10,603	2

12,121 Prizes, } \$4,220 } \$51,330  
22,100 Blanks } Tickets.

Whole Tickets, ..... \$2.

Half do ..... 1.

Quarter do ..... 50

Orders for Tickets, in the above Lottery, will be received at this Office.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the late Jonas Cohen, of Charlotte, are requested to make payment immediately; and all who have accounts against the deceased, are requested to present them, according to law, to

BENJ. COHEN, or } *Ex'rs.*

LEWIN COHEN, }

Those who have left watches with J. Cohen are requested to call and take them away, or they will be sold for the benefit of the estate.

Oct. 27, 1826.—105t.

## Overseer Wanted.

A MAN of sobriety, industry, and one accustomed to the use of Negroes. To such a one liberal wages will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

W. M. J. POLK.

## THE MARKETS.

*Fayetteville, Oct. 18.*—Cotton, 9 a 9½; Bacon, 12½; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 60 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 5½ a 6; Iron, 5½ a 6; Lard, 12½; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10½;—prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1.05 a 1.10; Whiskey, 50.

*Cheraw, Oct. 20.*—Cotton, 8 a 9½; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 15; Flour, 7 a 8; Lard, 12 a 15.

*Camden, Oct. 21.*—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 80 a 87; Bacon, 12½ a 13; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7½ a 8½; Iron, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 50.

*Charleston, Oct. 16.*—Cotton, 8 a 10; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18; inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4½ a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8½ a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37½.

*N. Carolina Bank Bills*—4½ a 5 per cent. discount.

*Georgia do.*—1½ a 3 per cent. discount.

## Town Lots, Negroes,

MULES, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulenwider, deceased, will commence at the High Shoals, his former residence, and continue from day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; among them are some good house servants, potters, a first-rate bricklayer, and good field hands; live stock, viz:—Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, some oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws; nails, a large new French Burr Mill-Stone, a ewe sulky, and a gig some worn, wagons, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincolnton, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not, among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, incontestably the most valuable in the town; several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business: A quantity of merchandise, well assorted; some Iron castings, &c.; together with all large quantity of good well burnt Brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of 1 and 2 years. Bond and approved security, resident in this state, will be required.

ROBT. H. BURTON, } *Ex'rs.*

HENRY FULENWIDER, }

Lincoln county, Oct. 7, 1826.—4t'7.

## Notice.

ON Thursday, the ninth day of November next, will be sold, at the late residence of Gen. George Graham, deceased, seventeen likely negroes, men, women, and children; a stock of Cattle and Hogs;—two likely young Mares, an excellent Wagon, and a quantity of Corn and Fodder. The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. The negroes will be sold on the first day of sale.

W. E. M'REE, } *Adm'rs*

W. M. BOSTWICK, }

Oct. 17, 1826.—3t'6.

## Mrs. E. Levison,

RETURNS her thanks to her friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which she has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. She is now removed directly opposite Dr. Johnson's, where she will be better prepared to do all kinds of Millinery and Mantuamaking. Customers may depend on having their work neatly executed and with despatch.

The latest and neatest fashions are daily expected from the north.

N. B. Old Leghorns cleaned and pressed equal to new. 104.

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of "PELICUL & BOIG," (Wholesale Druggists,) was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of June last.

The business will be in future conducted by the subscribers, who have formed a Copartnership under the firm of W. S. BOAG & CO.

W. S. BOAG & CO. take this opportunity of naming their intention to do business only for Cash, or Town acceptances at four months.

WM. S. BOAG,

J. A. JOHNSON,

SAM'L. W. BOAG.

Charleston, Sept. 1826. 6t106

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 3d of November next, at the dwelling house of the late Phineas Alexander, all the perishable property of the deceased, consisting of his crop of corn and cotton, farming utensils, stock, coopering tools, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known. Due attendance will be given, by A. W. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 12th, 1826.—2t104.

## Notice.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday, the first day of November next, in the town of Charlotte, all the Store Goods belonging to the estate of Ezekiel Abernathy, deceased. The stock consists of an excellent assortment of fresh goods. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; and the sale will continue from day to day, until all is sold.

J. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

## Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of Sept. last, a small, dark bay Horse, blind in his right eye. He broke out of stable in Charlotte, and probably is still in that neighbourhood. Any person who will give me information where he can be found, will receive for his trouble.

Concord, Oct. 2t104r.

Att

For a



## The Temple of Butterflies.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

The Chevalier de Boufflers, whom Delile characterized as "the honor of knighthood and the flower of Troubadours," the erotic poet, the agreeable novelist, so long the delight of the salons of Paris, the true sage, who preferred the society of the Muses, and the happy independence without which it is difficult to obtain their favors, to the splendour of wealth or the glory of an illustrious name, was by turns an abbot, a colonel of hussars, painter, an academician, a legislator, and under all these characters, the most gay, careless, and witty of French chevaliers.

I was long acquainted with this highly gifted man. I saw him in 1783 at the beautiful estate of Chanteloup, near Amboise, whither the Duke de Choiseul, then an exile from the Court, attracted all the most distinguished men of France, whether for birth or merit. It was the focus of the most brilliant wits and beauties of the day. The Dutchess de Choiseul, whose memory is still cherished on the lovely banks of the Loire, had a regard for the Chevalier de Boufflers which did her honor; he was her companion in her walks, in the chase, and more frequently in her visits to the cottages of the poor peasants, to whom this accomplished and excellent woman constantly administered comfort and assistance.

Madame de Choiseul, who was in her youth extremely intimate with Buffon, had imbibed from that celebrated man a strong taste for the observation of natural objects. Her library contained a complete collection of natural historians, ancient and modern; she was particularly fond of the study of Reaumur, who, tho' he does not, like Buffon, describe the beauties of nature in a style of rich and varied eloquence, displays more patient and accurate observation.

This delightful and exhaustless study had inspired Madame de Choiseul with a new and fanciful idea. Opposite to the windows of her own room she had erected a temple of gauze of antique form, and sheltered by an ample roof: during the summer she amused herself with collecting in this airy palace all the most beautiful butterflies of the country. A limpid brook flowed through the floor of turf, and the senses were feasted by the brilliant hues of the flowers, the refreshing coolness and the balm perfume of the air.

The Dutchess alone had a key of the Temple of Butterflies, which was peopled by the assiduity of the village girls of the neighborhood. They strove, by presenting her with some new species, to obtain the privilege of speaking to their beloved and respected patroness, and they were sure to receive a reward proportioned to the beauty and rarity of their offerings, so that the banks of the Cher and Loire, and the extensive meadows which skirt them, were full of young girls, with gauze nets in their hands, breathless with the chase of their frail and beautiful prey.

Boufflers was frequently a witness to the Dutchess's assiduous care about her favorite temple. "Chevalier, said she to him, with an agreeable smile, 'I run no risk in introducing you among my butterflies, they will take you for one of themselves, and will not be frightened.'"

On one occasion, when Madame de Choiseul was compelled by illness to keep her room for some weeks, she gave the key of her temple to the chevalier, who found ample compensation for the trouble of his charge in the pleasure of receiving the country girls who daily came to recruit the numerous family of butterflies. He encouraged them to talk about their rural sports, their love affairs, and all their little secrets; so that he was soon master of the chronicles of all the surrounding villages. In this way he frequently caught ideas and expressions with which he afterwards adorned his poems.

It was, however, remarked that Boufflers almost always preferred the butterflies brought by the prettiest girls; his scrutiny turned rather upon their charming features, their natural and simple graces, than upon the objects it was his office to select. An engaging face, a graceful carriage, or a well turned person, was pretty sure not to be rejected; he was not very rigorous in his examination, and he trusted that the same indulgence would be extended to him.—Thus the beautiful temple declined in splendor: but fewer poor little girls went away disappointed; and the Dutchess's bounty, passing through the easy hands of the chevalier, was diffused more

girl of about 15, whose large deep blue eyes, jet black eyebrows, rosy and laughing mouth, graceful and easy carriage, sweet, penetrating voice, realized the most poetical descriptions of rural beauty. To crown her attractions, he found that she was the daughter of a forester of Amboise, and that her name was Alina. This pretty name was the title of a tale of his which had been greatly admired. It may be imagined what an interest he took in this innocent and ingenuous girl, with what pleasure he rewarded her in the Dutchess's name, and how eagerly he took advantage of the pretext afforded by the beauty of any of her butterflies to double the gift, accompanying it with some protecting caress, sometimes with even a kiss, which Alina thought too great an honor to be resented.

Boufflers soon drew from her the secrets of her guileless heart; he learnt how she loved Charles Verner, son of the keeper of the castle, but that his father opposed their union on account of the disparity of their fortune. Boufflers, who thought love levelled all distinctions, secretly resolved to serve the sweet Alina. He sent for Charles Verner, found him worthy to be the possessor of so lovely a creature, and spoke in his behalf to the Dutchess, who wishing to have some fair pretext for contributing towards the marriage portion of the Chevalier's protegee, made it known to the neighborhood, that at the end of the season she would give a prize of twenty-five louis d'ors to the girl who had brought her the greatest number of rare and beautiful butterflies. The emulation excited among the young villagers may easily be imagined: and whether it was that the fresh verdure of Alina's native forest of Amboise was propitious to her, or whether she was more agile and dexterous than the others, it fell out that she often presented Madame de Choiseul, through her kind protector, with the butterflies, upon which Reaumur had fixed the highest value.

One day, when the Duke and Dutchess, accompanied by the numerous train of nobles and ladies who formed the usual society of Chanteloup, were walking in that part of the park bordering on the forest, Alina, with a gauze net in her hand, panting for breath, came running joyously up to Boufflers, and said to him, with that innocent familiarity he had encouraged in her; "Look, Monsieur de Chevalier, what do you think of my butterflies! you are such a fine judge of them." This speech was susceptible of an application so curiously fitted to the known character of Boufflers, that every body laughed. He took the butterflies from Alina's hands, and told her they were really of a rare and most valuable kind; one, especially, which, with its four azure wings of enormous size, studded with flame coloured eyes, and its long black proboscis, supplied the only deficiency in the temple, and completed the Dutchess's immense collection. It was instantly decided that Alina had won the promised prize; she soon after received it from the hands of Madame de Choiseul, and Boufflers added a golden cross, which Alina had promised to wear as long as she lived.

It was now the middle of autumn, and as the pleasures of Paris became daily more brilliant and inviting, the Chevalier de Boufflers could not resist their attractions, though he left the delightful abode of Chanteloup with regret. Before he went away he saw the sweet girl whose name, countenance and disposition had so deeply interested him, and obtain from the father of her lover the promise that he would consent to their marriage as soon as Alina had a sufficient portion. He recommended her warmly to the Dutchess's kindness, and departed for the capital. He was welcomed back to the society he adorned by his wit, tempered as it was by grace and courtesy, and by the exhaustless fertility of his fancy.

A short time after, the Duke de Choiseul quitted a world in which he had exercised such vast power and so courageously withstood his numerous enemies. His widow was compelled to sacrifice nearly the whole of her own fortune to pay the enormous debts contracted by her husband, who had outdone all the nobles of the court in magnificence. She sold the estate of Chanteloup to the excellent Duke de Penthièvre, and went to live at Paris, in the midst of her old friends. Alina, thus deprived of her illustrious patroness, lost all hope of being united to Charles Verner, whose father remained inflexible, and the young man, in a fit of desperation, enlisted in a regiment of dragoons. Boufflers heard of this. By a fortunate chance the Colonel of the regiment was his near relative and friend, and Charles did so much credit to his recommendation, that he soon

rose to the rank of Marechal des Logis. On his first leave of absence he hastened to Chanteloup, where he found his beloved Alina provided with a sufficient portion by the Chevalier's generosity; the old keeper no longer withheld his consent and the lovers were united, jointly imploring a thousand blessings for their benefactor.

Twenty years passed away, and France fell into the confusion of political dissensions and, at length, into all the horrors of the Revolution. Boufflers, though friendly to all the opinions which were then propagated by the true lovers of liberty, was compelled, after the deplorable 10th of August, 1792, to quit France and take refuge in Berlin. Prince Henry and the King of Prussia, after keeping him for some time with them, gave him an estate in Poland, where, like a true French Knight, he founded a colony for all the emigrants who were driven from their unhappy country. But in spite of all the advantages, and all the consolations he received in foreign lands, he never ceased to sigh after Paris, where he had passed the early part of his life in that atmosphere of pleasure and of urbanity which was not to be found in any other capital in Europe. Thither his family, his friends, his most cherished habits, all called him.—The compliments paid him on his poems only served to remind him of the lovely and captivating women who had inspired them; those on his novel, of the delights of Chanteloup, of the amiable Dutchess de Choiseul, (who had survived her husband only a few years,) and of the temple of butterflies.

The storm of the Revolution having subsided, many proscribed persons obtained leave to return to France; among these was Boufflers, who left Poland, travelling homeward through Bohemia, Bavaria, and Switzerland. He wished to revisit the beautiful shores of the lake of Geneva, where, thirty years ago, he had passed a time which he never recurred to without animation and delight. He therefore stopped at Lausanne, and fearing lest his name might expose him to some disagreeable curiosity or supervision, he had furnished himself with a passport under the name of Foubres, a French painter. In this character, which he had more than once assumed before, he presented himself in the first houses of Lausanne, where he was soon received with all the attentions due to genuine talent, embellished by wit and great knowledge of the world. The rage for M. Foubres and for his fine miniature portraits was universal. As he was anxious to obtain beautiful subjects, he was told that he ought to paint the Countess de Lauterbach: she was described to him as a day of French origin, and the widow of a Bavarian general, who, at his death, had left her considerable property, including a magnificent estate situated on the bank of the lake, at a few miles distance from Lausanne. She was universally spoken of for her beauty, her grace, and above all, for that obliging affability which wins all hearts. How many stimulants to Boufflers's curiosity! Nor was it long ungratified. At a fete given by one of the principal inhabitants of Lausanne, the beautiful Countess de Lauterbach was present, and not only justified all his expectations, but enchanted him by that inimitable grace which distinguishes his country women.

He was introduced to the Countess, who appeared struck by the sound of his voice, and agitated by some emotion which she strove to dissemble. They entered into conversation, and Boufflers expressed the most earnest desire to paint from so fine a model. After a moment's reflection, the Countess accepted his offer; and as if struck by some sudden thought, fixed a day for Foubres to go to her house, at the same time expressing her pleasure at being painted by a French artist.

On the day appointed, an elegant caleche stopped at the door of his lodging, and conveyed him to the Chateau de St. Sulpice, situated on the banks of the lake, opposite to the amphitheatre traced by the Alps on the horizon. Boufflers arrived; he crossed a spacious outer court, passed through a handsome hall, and entered a vast saloon, in which every thing announced opulence and the most exquisite taste. On one side of the room hung a full-length portrait of the late Dutchess de Choiseul, seated near the Temple of Butterflies, with a volume of Bouffler's works in her hand.—The Chevalier could not control the emotions which agitated him, and forced tears from his eyes. "What recollections!" exclaimed he involuntarily: "this countess de Lauterbach must certainly be of the Choiseul family. I shall like her the better."—Whilst he gave himself up to his reflections, a chamberlain came to tell him, that his lady would be occupied for a short time,

that she begged M. Foubres to excuse her, and desired him to ask whether he would be pleased to walk into her plantation, a la Francaise. Boufflers followed his conductor through a long suit of apartments all furnished with wonderful magnificence and variety; he entered an avenue of limes, and at the first turning, he saw, under the shade of some very large trees, a temple of gauze precisely like the Dutchess de Choiseul's.

—The temple was filled with the most beautiful butterflies of every species, and over the door was an inscription in verse which Boufflers had formerly written over the entrance to the temple of Chanteloup, and even the hand writing was so exactly his own, that he stood before it agitated, yet motionless with astonishment, and thought himself transported by magic to the banks of the Loire. But his surprise was increased, and his emotion heightened, when he saw advancing towards him, a young girl, of fourteen or fifteen, in the dress of the villagers of Lorraine, whose features, shape and gait were so precisely those of the girl he remembered with so affectionate an interest, that he thought it was she herself, who stood before him, and whose deep rich voice met his ear. "Your servant, Monsieur de Boufflers," said she, with a graceful courtesy, and presenting to him a little gauze net; "what do you think of my butterflies? you are such a fine judge." "What are you—angel, sylph, enchantress?" "What! do you not remember Alina, the daughter of the forester of Amboise, who used so often to bring you butterflies?" "Do I dream!" said Boufflers, rubbing his eyes; and, taking the sweet girl's hand, he pressed it to his heart, and then to his lips: "Alina, lovely Alina!—it cannot be you?" "How! it cannot be I?"—"Who then won the prize for the finest butterflies?"—"Who received from the Dutchess, a prize of twenty-five louis, and from your's this golden cross, which I promised to wear as long as I live, and which I have never parted with for an instant?"—"I do indeed remember that cross—it is the very one! Never was illusion so perfect—never was man so bewildered. Divine creature, oh! take pity on the confusion into which you have thrown me. Your elegance betrays you. Tell me then, to whom am I indebted for the most delicious emotion I ever felt in my life?—Whence do you come?—Who are you?"—"She is my daughter," cried the Countess de Lauterbach, suddenly stepping from the concealment of a thicket, and throwing herself into the arms of Boufflers, "My dear protector—kind author of my happiness and of my good fortune—behold the true Alina, the wife and widow of Charles Verner, whose only daughter stands before you.—Your emotions, however strong, cannot equal mine." "How madam! you are not that simple village girl?—Yes, yes, there are those large deep-blue penetrating eyes—there is that expressive mouth—there is that enchanting smile, I could almost believe I can still see the traces of the kiss so innocently received. Good and beautiful as you were, you had a right to become what you now are. But tell me, how happened it that, for once, fortune was not blind?—have the kindness to satisfy my curiosity: be consistent with the affection my dear Alina always had for me."—"Listen then," replied the Countess, with confiding delight.

"Charles, in whom you took such a generous interest, having distinguished himself by repeated acts of bravery, obtained a commission shortly after our marriage. The war which broke out between France and Germany, called him to the field, and I followed him. He afterwards rose to the rank of colonel of cavalry, when he saved the life of the Count de Lauterbach, commander of a Bavarian division, on the field of battle; but in this act he received a mortal wound, and with his last breath recommending his wife and child, then an infant, to the general's care. Count Lauterbach thought that in no way could he so effectually prove his gratitude to his preserver, as by becoming the husband of his widow and the father of his child. After a few years of a happy union, he died of the numerous wounds he received, leaving me a large fortune, and a revered and cherished memory. At that time," added the Countess, "I knew that you had been compelled to quit France and to take refuge in Prussia. I left no means untried to discover the place of your residence: but your change of name, your travelling as a French painter, as you have so often done, always prevented my accomplishing the most ardent wishes of my heart. Judge what was my emotion on meeting you the other day at Lausanne. I instantly determined to prove to you, in some degree at least, my joy and gratitude; and taking advantage of my daughter's age, and of her perfect re-

semblance to that of Alina who owed to you the hand of Charles Verner, and all that she had subsequently possessed or enjoyed, I made use of your own colours; I copied the most beautiful scene of your elegant story, which I have read so often—in short, I tried to bewitch you with your own enchantment."

"Ah!" exclaimed Boufflers, pressing the mother and daughter to his heart, "never shall I forget this ingenious delicacy: it is true, that the memory of the heart is indestructible in women; and I see that the little good one may be able to do to the simplest village girl, may become a capital which gratitude will repay with interest." T.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

## THE VAUDOIS VALLEYS.

Yea! thou hast met the sun's last smile  
From the haunted hills of Rome;  
By many a bright Egean isle  
Thou hast seen the billows foam:

From the silence of the Pyramid  
Thou hast watch'd the solemn flow  
Of the Nile, that with his mantle hid  
The ancient realm below:

Thy heart hath burn'd as shepherds sang  
Some wild and warlike strain,  
Where the Moorish horn once proudly rang  
Through the pealing hills of Spain:

And o'er the lonely Grecian streams  
Thou hast heard the laurels moan,  
With a sound yet murmuring in thy dreams  
Of the glory that is gone.

But go thou to the hamlet-vales  
Of the Alpine mountains old,  
If thou wouldst hear immortal tales,  
By the wind's deep whispers told!

Go, if thou lov'st the soil to tread  
Where man has bravely striven,  
And life like incense hath been shed,  
An offering unto heaven!

For o'er the snows and round the pines  
Hath swept a noble flood,  
The nurture of the peasant's vines  
Hath been the martyr's blood.

A spirit, stronger than the sword,  
And loftier than despair,  
Through all th' heroic region pour'd,  
Breathes in the generous air.

A memory clings to every steep  
Of long-enduring Faith,  
And the sounding streams glad record keep  
Of courage unto death!

Ask of the peasant where his sires  
For Truth and Freedom bled,  
Ask, where were lit the torturing fires,  
Where lay the holy dead?

And he will tell thee all around,  
On fount, and turf, and stone,  
Far as the chamois' foot can bound,  
Their ashes have been sown.

Go, when the sabbath-bell is heard  
Up through the wilds to float,  
When the dark old woods and caves are stir'd  
To gladness by the note;

When forth, along their thousand rills,  
The mountain people come,  
Join thou their worship on those hills  
Of glorious martyrdom!

And while the song of praise ascends,  
And while the torrent's voice  
Like the swell of many an organ blends,  
Then let thy soul rejoice!

Rejoice, that human hearts, through scorn,  
Through grief, through death, made strong,  
Before the rocks and heavens have borne  
Witness of God so long. F. II.

\* See the description of a Sabbath upon the Vaudois mountains, in Gilly's Researches in Piedmont.

An important Lottery.—It has been computed that among 10,000 people the average deaths will be one a day. If this computation be accurate, a person's common health has a daily risk of dying which, compared with the chances of life, is in the same proportion as an un bears to the number 9,999. This risk is seemingly so small that it commonly gives no alarm, and is scarcely thought of; whereas, if the same risk were placed upon a different ground, so as to be seen in another light, it would be generally alarming. Suppose, for instance, that to-morrow morning a lottery were to be drawn of this kind: 9,999 white balls, and one black ball, should be thrown promiscuously into a box, and that 10,000 people, you and I among the number, should each put in a hand, and draw of a ball at random and whoever chanced draw the black ball, should inevitably suffer death within 24 hours: I say, if I knew that such a Lottery were to be drawn to-morrow morning, and we were to take our chance, it would doubtless induce in us some serious apprehension, and might probably interrupt our slumber to-night.

There are men who keep their lives for their own ends, and are only justly afraid of the magistrates.